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sure all connexion between himself and the Institution for promoting the British System is dissolved.

That the Committee having for some time past derived little assistance from the personal services of Joseph Lancaster, the public may rest assured that the Institution still remains upon precisely the same foundation as before, and that all arrangements, whereby the great work of public education has been hitherto facilitated, subsist in their full vigour, and that this great national object will be prosecuted with undiminished activity by the same Patrons, Trustees, and Committee in whom the friends of education have been accustomed to confide.

That to prevent any mistake with regard to the appropriation of Subscriptions intended for the support of the British System, the Public are earnestly solicited to ascertain, that the persons applying for such subscriptions are authorised by the Committee, or if the said subscriptions be paid into the hands of a Banker, that they be placed to the account of Mr. William Allen, the Treasurer of the Institution, Joseph Lancaster having no longer any authority to receive subscriptions for this purpose.

The General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Institution will be held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen street, on Saturday the 21st instant, at one o'clock precisely, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in the Chair; and the Anniversary Dinner on Tuesday the 24th instant, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair, supported by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex.

Subscriptions in aid of the Institution are received by the Treasurer, William Allen, Plough court, Lombard-street; at the house of the Institution, Royal Free School, Borough-road; and by Messrs. Ransom, Morland and Co. Pall-mall; Messrs. Coutts and Co Strand; and Messrs Hoares, Fleet-street.

N.B. It is requested that all communications for information concerning qualified teachers, &c. be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary, at the Royal Free School, Borough-road, Southwark, where every article requisite for the supply of Country Schools may be procured as usual.

JOSEPH FOX, Sec.

PROTEST AGAINST THE REJECTION OF
EARL GREY'S MOTION, ON TUESDAY,
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, RELATIVE
TO NORWAY.

The Order of the Day being read for the Lords to be summoned,

It was moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly to request that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation, to rescue the unoffending people of Norway from the dreadful alternative of famine, or of subjugation to the yoke of a foreign and hostile Power.

And that, during the discussion of such proposals as his Royal Highness may be advised to make for this most desirable object, all hostile operations on the part of this country, against a people struggling for the sacred right of national independence, may be discontinued;

Which being objected to, after long debate, the question was put thereupon: it was resolved in the negative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because we consider the attempt to subjugate Norway to the Crown of Sweden as a manifest violation of the sacred rights of national independence; and we cannot reconcile ourselves to combat in this case the same principles, in defence of which his Majesty and his Allies have in the case of the other nations of Europe so gloriously and successfully contended.

Because it was contended in debate, and to our apprehension not sufficiently answered, that, even if such an engagement could be considered as lawful, the conditions of our Treaty with Sweden, had no view to the resistance of the people of Norway to the proposed cession of their country by Denmark, and did not bind us by any obligation of good faith to assist in reducing by force that unoffending and independent people.

Because we cannot see, without the deepest regret, the employment of the British Flag to inflict upon a people, whose friendship it is the natural policy of this country to cherish and cultivate, the dreadful calamities of famine, for the

purpose of enforcing so odious and unjustifiable a project.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
WILLIAM FREDERICK,
GREY,
ESSEX,
GRENVILLE,
ROSSLYN,
CLIFTON,
WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM,
STANHOPE,
LAUDERDALE,
NORFOLK.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

*Letters from Major John Cartwright to the
Rev. Christopher Wyvill.*

(Continued from page 320.)

LETTER X.

Strike, but hear!

DEAR SIR,—THE DIFFERENCE which divides the two classes of Reformists, in which you and I are respectively arranged, leading in fact to *consequences* as wide asunder as antipodes, and being therefore seriously important, I beseech you to scan these letters of mine with the very rigour of criticism. Should they fail to convince you that radical reform is as right in *policy* as in *principle*, in *practice* as in *theory*, in *state expediency* as in *constitutional doctrine*, spare them not. To that aid, should they exhibit shallow reasoning, absurd conclusion, puerile illustration, or moral ill tendency, better exposed by wit than by argument, freely apply the lash of ridicule, of sarcasm, or indignant reprehension. It becomes him who enters on the field of discussion, to be prepared for every species of warfare; whether that of a friend who means only to combat his errors, or of an enemy, who is hostile to his cause.

Having said this, you will allow me a full freedom of expostulation with yourself, treating your errors, as I esteem them, either with seriousness or with jocularity, as I may happen to be in the humour, or as best suited, in my judgment, to the occasion. Here then, I must remark, that the *temper* and *moderation*, which are assumed as the basis of your political conduct, you have in your Address to the Freeholders, of the 15th of October, in a considerable degree forgotten in your *language*.

In the first place, those principles which I esteem the very essence and soul of the Constitution, you stigmatize as "*dangerous innovations*." Having, *without quoting their words*, fixed on them this stigma, then omitting to make any discrimination, or so much as to hint at other classes of persons, you charge me with "not scrupling to propose those dangerous innovations to multitudes of the *very lowest classes* of society in London, and in the late unhappily *disturbed counties*;" and this in terms which every reader must understand to signify "the lowest classes" *only*, and *exclusively*.

Now, that either in London, or in those counties, the petitions were by me proposed to the "*lowest classes*" at all, IS NOT THE FACT. Those petitions were by me invariably, and without a single exception, put into the hands of Gentlemen of independent fortune, or Ministers of Religion, or Merchants, or Bankers, or respectable Tradesmen. Having left the forms with such persons for their mature consideration, the rest was left to their good sense and patriotism, and I proceeded on my way. My personal conferences were, in all places, necessarily very short, for in twenty-nine winter days I travelled about nine hundred miles; and at no place was I present at the signing of a petition, except in Bath, where I saw one signed by the two late Candidates for representing that City in Parliament, and by one other person, a man of rank and large property.

Although it certainly never was in my contemplation, that even the *lowest classes* should be excluded from joining with the higher in petitioning for redress of a grievance *common to them both*; yet I never in my life was mad enough to imagine that a ball would run as well up hill as down; an insanity which, however, you seem ready enough to impute to me; and which, if it were my misfortune, might indeed be matter of pity, but not of anger. That which is in itself intrinsically right needs no authority; but since you like authority, take that of Mr. Fox. These are his words: Upon principle, however, the right of petitioning, though belonging to all descriptions and classes of men, seems to be a privilege more particularly necessary for those who are only virtually represented in Parliament, than for those who have actual deputies there, and such persons, therefore, appear to